

Mon. H. Clay, Sen. State.

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TERMS.
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THE INDIANS.

Letter from the Secretary of War, to the chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives, relative to the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States.

Department of War,
Feb. 24, 1826.

The condition of the aborigines of this country, and their future destiny, have long engaged the attention of the philosopher and statesman, inspiring an interest correspondent to the high importance of the subject. The history of the past presents but little on which the recollection lingers with satisfaction. The future is not more cheering, unless rescued by speedily had to other councils than those by which we have heretofore been governed. From the first discovery of America to the present time, one master passion, common to all mankind, that of acquiring land, has driven, in ceaseless succession, the white man on the Indian. The latter reluctantly yielding to a force he could not resist, has retired from the ocean to the mountains, and from the mountains to more inhospitable recesses, wasting away by sufferings, and by wars, foreign and intestine, till a wretched fragment only survives, of the numerous hordes once inhabiting this country, whose portion is to brood in grief over their past misfortunes, or to look in despair on the approaching catastrophe of their impending doom.

It were now an unprofitable task to inquire, on what principle the nations of Europe were justified in dispossessing the original proprietor of his birth right. They brought with them their own maxims, which recognized power as the only standard of right, and fraud and force as perfectly legitimate in the acquisition of territory. It has been done, and time has confirmed the act.

In the contest for dominion, the milder qualities of justice and clemency were disregarded. But that contest has long since ceased, especially in the United States, where, on the one side, are seen a great people, familiar with arts and arms, whose energies are increased by union, and directed by an efficient government; on the other, a few ignorant and divided tribes of barbarians. It is necessary only for the former to express its will, to receive or enforce immediate submission from the latter. The suggestions of policy or necessity should no longer stifle the claims of justice and humanity. It is now, therefore, that a most solemn question addresses itself to the American people, and whose answer is full of responsibility. Shall we go on quietly in a course, which, judging from the past, threatens their extinction, while their past sufferings and future prospects, so pathetically appeal to our compassion? The responsibility to which I refer, is what a nation owes to itself, to its future character in all time to come. For, next to the means of self-defence, and the blessings of free government, stands, in point of importance, the character of a nation. Its distinguishing characteristics should be, justice and moderation. To spare the weak is its brightest ornament. It is, therefore, a source of the highest gratification, that an opportunity is now offered the United States to practice these maxims, and give an example of the triumph of liberal principles, over that sordid selfishness which has been the fruitful spring of human calamity.

It is the province of history to commit to its pages the transactions of nations. Posterity look to this depository with the most intense interest. The fair fame of their ancestors, a most precious inheritance, is to them equally a source of pride, and a motive of continued good actions. But she performs her province with impartiality. The authority she exercises in the absence of others, is a check on bad rule. The tyrant and the oppressor see, in the character of their prototypes, the sentence posterity is preparing for them. Which side of the picture shall we elect? for the decision is left to ourselves. Shall her record transmit the present race to future generations, as standing by, insensible to the progress of the desolation which threatens the remnant of this people; or shall these unfriendly characters give place to a generous effort which shall have been made to save them from destruction. While deliberating on this solemn question, I would appeal to that high Providence, whose delight is justice and mercy, and take council from the oracles of his will, revealed to man, in his terrible denunciations against the oppressor.

In reviewing the past, justice requires that the humane attempts of the Federal Government, coeval with its origin, should receive an honorable notice. That they have essentially failed, the sad experience of every day but too strongly testifies. If the original plan, conceived in the spirit of benevolence, had not been fated to encounter that as yet unabated desire, to bereave them of their lands, it would, perhaps, have realized much of the hopes of its friends. So long, however, as that desire continues to direct our councils, every attempt must fail. A cursory review is all that is necessary to show the incongruity of the measures we have pursued, and the cause of their failure.

Missionaries are sent among them to enlighten their minds, by imbuing them with religious impressions. Schools have been established by the aid of private, as well as public donations, for the instruction of their youths. They have been persuaded to abandon the chase—to locate themselves, and become cultivators of the soil—implements of husbandry, and domestic animals, have been presented them, and all these things have been done, accompanied with professions of a disinterested solicitude for their happiness. Yielding to these temptations, some of them have reclaimed the forest, planted their orchards, and erected houses, not only for their abode, but for the administration of justice, and for religious worship. And when they have so done, you send your Agent to tell them they must surrender their country to the white man, and re-commit themselves to some new desert, and substitute as the means of their subsistence the precarious chase for the certainty of cultivation. The love of our native land is implanted in every human bosom, whether he roams the wilderness, or is found in the highest state of civilization. This attachment increases with the comforts of our country, and is strongest when these comforts are the fruits of our own exertions. We have imparted this feeling to many of the tribes by our own measures. Can it be matter of surprise, that they hear, with unmingled indignation, of what seems to them our ruthless purpose of expelling them from their country, thus confounding their own professions of insincere—that our promises have been broken; that the happiness of the Indian is a cheap sacrifice to the acquisition of new lands; and when attempted to be soothed by an assurance that the country to which we propose to send them is desirable, they emphatically ask us, what new pledges can you give us that we shall not again be exiled when it is your wish to possess these lands? It is easier to state, than to answer this question. A regard to consistency, apart from every other consideration, requires a change of measures. Either let him retain and enjoy his home, or, if he is to be driven from it, abstain from cherishing illusions, we mean to disappoint, and thereby make him to feel more sensibly the extent of his loss.

Having pointed out the incongruities of this system, so unhappily organized, that it contains within itself the causes of its own abortion, I proceed to review the more modern plans of removing the different tribes from the East to the West of the Mississippi. That this plan originated in that benevolence for which its author is so distinguished, is cheerfully admitted; but that it, too, is obnoxious to many objections, I fear, is no less true. The first objection is the impracticability of its execution, if that is to depend on treaties alone. Some of the tribes in whose removal we are most deeply concerned, have peremptorily refused to abandon their native land. Those who may be persuaded to emigrate, will carry with them the same internal feuds which are so destructive to their kind, and for which no remedy is proposed. Different tribes are to be placed in juxtaposition without a controlling power, between which, hereditary and implacable hostilities have raged, and which are not likely to be appeased, till the one or the other is exterminated. But these difficulties surmounted, in what relation are they to stand to the United States? The history of every age teaches us how difficult it has been to maintain tranquility between contiguous and independent states—though civilized. How must that difficulty be increased, when one of the parties is Savage? Theft and murders, and numberless causes of discord, must inevitably precipitate collisions which cannot but prove fatal to the weaker party. And the same propensity which has conducted the white population to the remote regions they now occupy, will continue to propel the tide, till it is arrested only by the distant shores of the Pacific. Before this restless current, the Indian must retire till his name will be no more. It would be, however, worse than useless to waste your time in multiplying objections

to existing plans—I have therefore, supposing it to be within the duty assigned me by the Committee, submitted the project of a bill, with such provisions as I think, under all the circumstances, are best calculated to effect the desired object.

In performing the service assigned by the Committee, whose wishes one would have been a sufficient inducement on my part to render a cheerful compliance. I have a further reason—a desire to comply with the requests of the People of the United States residing in the neighborhood of Indian settlements. The department is continually pestered with applications, from New York to Arkansas, to adopt measures to extinguish the Indian titles to their lands, and remove the Indians. An unavailing attempt to obtain a cession of their lands is sometimes ascribed by the disappointed to ignorance, or a want of zeal, or some worse motive on the part of Agents employed—and new attempts to negotiate are solicited with unabated impudency. The obstinacy of the Indians, arising from their partial civilization, whose removal we most wish, fully equals the zeal of those who wish to procure their lands—and hence, an insuperable difficulty presents itself of effecting, by treaties, the object which is so desirable, of putting an end to this fruitful source of collision.

I am not arrogant enough to suppose that it is free from all objections. For I am aware that no plan, which human ingenuity could suggest, would be altogether exempt, as the subject is encompassed on every side with difficulties. The utmost reach of my hopes is limited to a diminution of these difficulties, both in number and extent. It is only by comparison I am satisfied that my scheme can solicit a preference. I submit the outlines of the bill, the principles of which are the following:

First. The country West of the Mississippi, and beyond the Texas and Territories, and so much on the East of the Mississippi as lies West of Lake Huron and Michigan, is to be set apart for their exclusive abode.

Secondly. Their removal by individuals, in contradistinction to tribes.

Thirdly. A Territorial Government to be maintained by the United States.

Fourthly. If circumstances shall eventually justify it, the extinction of tribes, and their amalgamation into one mass, and a distribution of property among the individuals.

Fifthly. It leaves the condition of those that remain unaltered.

In offering a few remarks upon these different heads, I beg to call the attention of the committee to the leading principle of the bill, namely: That nothing is proposed to be done, in reference to the Indians, without their own consent. In making this a preliminary to our acting, I have been influenced rather by a desire to relieve the proposed plan from objections, than from any settled conviction of its necessity. The relations between the United States and the Indians, are so entirely peculiar, that it is extremely difficult to refer to any well settled principles by which to ascertain the extent of our authority over them. Our ancestors, as well as every European nation that seized upon this country, denounced them as Heathens, utterly out of the pale of civil society, and as a consequence, disposed of them according to their will and pleasure. From the adoption of the Federal Government, however, they were regarded, to some extent, as an independent people. Hence, treaties were made with them for a surrender of the usufruct of their lands. On the other hand, they were denied the exercise of this right as it respects other nations, and were even restrained from selling their lands to our own citizens. And beside regulating their trade, Congress went so far as to punish, by the decisions of our own courts, for offences committed within or without their own territories. In forbearing to go further, it is left to conjecture, whether it arose from a want of authority, or the expediency of exercising it. To avoid, therefore, any difficulty which different opinions might produce on this point, their consent has been made necessary by the bill, as a requisite to its operation.

The first provision looks to the procurement of a country for future residence beyond the settlements of the whites. Fortunately, that object can be easily effected. In adapting the limits prescribed in the bill I have pursued the plan heretofore proposed. In including the lands as a part lying between Lakes Michigan and Huron, and the River Mississippi, I have been governed as well by the above consideration as the fact that it is now in the occupancy of the Indians, and, from its natural features, is not desirable at present for the habitation of our citizens.

The principal recommendation of this

plan, next to the advantages to be gained by ourselves, is, that the future residence of these people will be forever undisturbed—that there, at least, they will find a home and a resting place. And being exclusively under the control of the United States, and, consequently, free from the rival claims of any of the States, the former may plight its most solemn faith that it shall be theirs forever, and this guaranty is therefore given.

The second provision referred to is that of effecting their removal by portions less than whole tribes, when the latter is impracticable. Some of the tribes, in whose immediate removal we are particularly interested, have expressed a fixed determination against an exchange of their lands. This difficulty is said to arise from the influence of their chiefs, who have appropriated the most fertile lands to themselves, and have become wealthy. Their consent to remove can not be obtained; but the majority, or large portions of the tribe who have no such inducement to remain, it is asserted by those who know, or pretend to know their wishes, may be persuaded to emigrate. By the proposed plan the fact can be ascertained, and whatever portion may be willing to go, will, under this provision, be removed.

The third object of the bill is, the establishment of a Territorial Government by the United States for their protection and their civilization. The bill proposes a Governor, three Judges, and a Secretary, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and such modifications in detail as the President shall ordain, subject to the approbation of Congress.

I have already intimated, in a former part of this report, the consequences of sending the Indians to the country destined for their final abode, without some controlling authority. Without this they will be exposed to endless mischiefs. It is not necessary to prescribe particularly in the bill their government. Its organization may safely be deposited in the hands of the President, subject to the control of Congress. I will, nevertheless, suggest, not as soon as the civilization of the Indians would admit of it, I would give them a legislative body, composed of Indians to be selected in the early stages by the President, and eventually to be elected by themselves, as well for the purpose of enacting such laws as would be agreeable to themselves, as for the purpose of exciting their ambition. Distinction being the object of universal pursuit with man, whether barbarous or civilized, it is presented to the Indians in this scheme. They will be taught, that there is another road to it than through blood and slaughter. The objection on the part of the most intelligent, to an amalgamation with the whites is, that they can never rise to offices of trust and profit. Here this difficulty will be removed. In time, let us indulge the hope, that they will be competent to self government, when they may be left entirely to themselves, and when, in consequence, their ambition will find its proper theatre, and be gratified; then none will have any adequate motive to remain among the whites.

A fourth object of the bill is, the division of their lands in such manner, and at such times, as the President may think proper. The object of this provision is, to give the power to the President, when, in his judgment, circumstances will justify it, to distribute the land among the individuals by metes and bounds, in contradistinction to its being held in common by a tribe. Nothing, it is believed, has had a more injurious influence on our efforts to improve the condition of the Indians, than holding their land in common. Whether such a system may succeed on a very limited scale, when under a beneficent patriarchal authority, is yet to be ascertained. Past experience has left the strongest evidence against its practicability under less favorable auspices. The attempt of that kind in the first settlement of Virginia, and, I believe, in the early settlements elsewhere, conducted the colonist to the very brink of ruin, from which they were rescued only by abandoning it. The distribution of the soil, and the individuality imparted to the avails of its cultivation, history informs us, instantly gave a new and favorable aspect to their condition. How far the strong motives of human action may be modified by education and habit, may be left in the hands of the speculative philosopher. The only safe rule for governments is, to act on human nature as it is, and conform its changes of policy to new, but well ascertained developments. If, therefore, the position be a just one, that every attempt at a community of property has evinuated unsuccessfully, even with civilized man, it is no matter of wonder that it should have been equally so with the savage. To the lands thus granted, add liberally all that is necessary

to enable them effectually to succeed in their new condition—implements of husbandry, mechanics for repairing them, domestic animals, and supplies of food. By directing a part of the funds at present paid for annuities, judiciously, under proper Agents, to be appointed by the United States, and long as necessary required it, the Indians might be brought, by degrees, to a love of civilized life, and be reconciled to the performance of its duties. And although the difficulty of inducing him to labor, is duly appreciated, yet, when its benefits are once realized in the individuality of its productions, and by increasing his comfort, the hope can scarcely be deemed desperate which places him under the same influences as the white man. I refer to the document B as disclosing interesting information on this branch of the subject. The principle fixed, the time of its application to different tribes might be left to the discretion of the President, who, in its exercise, would conform to circumstances, commencing with those most convenient and most civilized, and cautiously extending its application till the whole be embraced. The money we annually expend on our Indian relations, and frequently not very profitably to them, from the manner of their appropriating it, would furnish an ample fund to meet any probable expenses arising from the execution of this plan. By reference to document A, it will be seen that this year we have had to pay for this object \$781,827 14.

To those advantages may be added the consideration, that, after an individual distribution, the effort of the whites to dispossess them of their lands thus held must cease. The individual appropriation of lands gives a sanctity to the title which inspires respect in nations the most barbarous. It would repress, with us, any thought of disturbing it. When this is effected, their distinction of tribes may easily be abolished, and the whole consolidated into one great family. And lastly, the bill leaves those that remain to the wisdom and justice of posterity. If, as is believed, the number disposed to emigrate is comparatively great, those that remain will be so few that their condition may be regulated without committing violence on their wishes, or their interests, and yet reconciling their residence with the prosperity of the whites. It is obvious, from causes that need not be enumerated, they must soon surrender their distinction of race for the resemblance of the white man, and accept, as an equivalent, the blessings which that resemblance cannot fail to bring with it—a peaceful but sure remedy, which may be safely left to time alone to produce.

I will add, that the end proposed is the happiness of the Indians—the instrument of its accomplishment—their progressive, and finally, their complete civilization. The obstacles to success are their ignorance, their prejudices, their repugnance to labor, their wandering propensities, and the uncertainty of the future. I would endeavor to overcome these by schools; by a distribution of land in individual right; by a permanent social establishment which should require the performance of social duties, by assigning them a country of which they are never to be bereaved, and cherishing them with parental kindness.

In looking to the possible results of this plan, I am cheered with the hope, that much good may be effected with comparatively little injury. Our difficulties in their present form, will be diminished, or entirely removed. The desire to acquire Indian lands will cease, and no longer produce collisions. The Indians will at last know their lot with certainty. That many will avail themselves of this arrangement, so as to arrive at the blessings of civilization, I think there can be no reasonable doubt; that all will not, I readily admit. The imprudent of our own people are equally beyond the reach of legislative protection.

To this may be added the consolation furnished by the recollection, that, in the efforts we had made, we had acquitted ourselves of a debt of justice and humanity; and if they should even fail by the overruling influence of an inscrutable destiny, fulfillment requires their extinction, however it may fill us with sorrow, we shall be relieved from remorse.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES BARBOUR.

Old Times.—Mrs. Mary Stocker, who is now living in the town of G. Way, in Salisbury county, at the advanced age of 103 years, and who still retains her powers both of body and mind to an astonishing degree, states that she never drank tea, nor saw any, until she was 17 years old; the women then used to walk three and four miles to drink tea, and carry their cups and saucers in their pockets. She never saw a potato until she was 20 years old.
N. Y. Observer.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Washington, Feb. 21.
In the Senate yesterday, the Judiciary Bill was reported by the Committee without any material amendment, and the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the further relief of purchasers of public lands. About two hours were passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.—The amendment of Mr. Dorsey is to establish the district system, to make the electors vote *viva voce*, and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the two highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to the House of Representatives: providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose a President and Vice-President from the two highest on the list.

Journal.

Washington, Feb. 22.
In the Senate yesterday a Bill was reported to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, and a Bill granting a quantity of public land to aid the State of Indiana in making a Canal between the river Wabash and Lake Erie. Mr. Marks gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to lay out and make a Canal through the United States public ground near the city of Pittsburgh.

In the House of Representatives, a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, entitled "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States." This bill will be found in our report of the proceedings of the House. Of the report from the War Department which accompanied the bill, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the leasing of Lead Mines. Mr. Powell, of Virginia, laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of publishing a system of Cavalry organization. On motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass. the Library Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing some copies of Strickland's Reports on the subject of Internal Improvement.

The Bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida was finally passed, and a number of private bills went through Committee, the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the gentleman who had possession of the floor.

Washington, Feb. 23.
In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, appeared and was qualified. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Senate went into executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported concerning the Staff of the army of the United States; and, also, a bill to establish an armory on the western waters. Mr. Boon, of Indiana, and Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, laid on the table resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, the former giving to the qualified voters of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, the right of directly voting for President and Vice President; and the other, making the voting to be by general ticket in the several states, and in case of no choice, to return the two highest candidates to the people, to be again chosen in the same manner. Mr. Barney offered a resolution, asking for information from the Navy Department, as to the adequacy of our vessels in commission to protect our commerce to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The Judiciary Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the District Judges.

Most of the bills which were ordered to a third reading on the preceding day were passed; but a discussion arising on the bill relative to the importation of gin and brandy in casks of not less capacity than fifteen gallons, the House adjourned before the question on that bill was taken.

Washington, Feb. 24.
In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the State of Mississippi, and notice was given by Mr. Cobb, of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims.

In the House of Representatives, two bills were reported by Mr. Wood of New York, on the subject of Military Pensions and Pensioners; and the resolution offered by Mr. Barney, of Maryland, on the preceding day, relative to the protection of our trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was adopted. Mr. Archer then re-

surned, and concluded his argument on the subject of the Constitutional amendment, which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 25.
In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Naval Committee to consider whether the supplies for the Navy will be best or most economically made by purchase or by contract. The Navy appropriation bill was passed, and the bills, "making appropriations for the Library," "for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Cretien, deceased," and "for the relief of John A. Webster," were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—about two hours were passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Several propositions were made yesterday in the House of Representatives to amend the Constitution, by Messrs. Hemphill and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Sloane, of Ohio, Weems, of Maryland, and Livingston, of Louisiana. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, laid a resolution on the table, of a different character and tendency; its object being to preserve the Constitution in its present form. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, addressed the committee for about an hour and a quarter. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Washington, Feb. 23.
In the Senate, the death of the Hon. John Gaillard, a member of that body from South Carolina, was announced by Mr. Hayne, and after a few remarks by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Dickerson, the usual order was taken for attending the funeral, and wearing crape as a mark of respect for his memory.

In the House of Representatives yesterday there was no business done except the presentation of petitions and the making of a few reports. A message was then received from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Gaillard, and inviting the House to attend his funeral to day at 11 o'clock. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Between four and five hundred houses were built in Philadelphia last year, including seven of six stories, and a Hotel which cost 40 or \$50,000.

The annual auction duties paid in Philadelphia are above \$130,000; in New York, \$250,000; in Baltimore, \$25,000. Sellick Osborne, has issued proposals to publish at Wilmington, (Delaware,) a series of "Yankee Melodies," in numbers, once a fortnight.

A bullock raised by Christopher Brenner of Lancaster county, Pa. was slaughtered a few days ago, and weighed nineteen hundred and thirty one pounds.

Mr. Amiss, of the Virginia legislature, who was in the house till four o'clock, and apparently well, died suddenly on the 18th ult. This is the third occurrence of the kind this session.

Broom-corn is raised in Morris county, N. J. in large quantities, and 500,000 corn brooms are annually made, which when sold at \$5 per hundred, yield a clear profit on the labour bestowed, of \$20 per acre, to those who are thus employed. Forty bushels of seed is the average produce of an acre; the blades afford good fodder for cattle or horses.

The London Courier of the 4th of January publishes the whole message of Mr. Adams, and makes some complimentary remarks.

A new judicial system is proposed in Virginia: It provides for twenty judges. The misfortune in Virginia has appeared to be that their judges were not industrious. If this has been owing to the lowness of salaries, they ought to be raised; and fines exacted for neglect of duty.

Timothy Jove, aged between 50 and 60, was lately frozen to death, a short distance from his own dwelling, in the town of Milo, N. Y. He had in his hand a whiskey bottle, which he had drained to the last drop.

The cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States are already estimated at 12,000,000 dollars per annum.

The Colombian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, mentions in his official report of January last, that the establishment of a common system of Weights, Measures and Coins, for the New American States, is one of the objects of the Congress of Panama.

"The Colonist," a paper printed at Demerara, has been suppressed by the Government. A body of armed men entered the office, and carried off the Bar of the Press, and took the Editor to the Bar of the Court.

A ship of the line, to be called the Alabama, is now building at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Legislature of South Carolina has authorised a lottery, somewhat peculiar in its character, being without blanks.—Every ticket will draw a prize of five dollars or upwards; tickets \$9 each.

Prize.—The New York National Advocate of Friday last says, "upwards of five hundred thousand dollars were paid during the week for prizes, by Messrs.

Yates & McIntyre." This is a large amount of money to be paid in one week by a single house, and argues strongly in favor of their ability and disposition to meet promptly all demands upon them by the fortunate adventurers in lotteries under their management.

In Montpelier, the capital of Vermont there has been no death since the 11th of August last, except of infants, and of a member of the legislature who came there sick in November.

It is worthy of remark, that in Great Britain, the clergy take an active part in agricultural improvement, and that they form a large portion of the agricultural writers and experimentalists. They thus render themselves doubly useful to society.

It appears from an official statement that 102,921 barrels of flour were imported into Havana during the past year, all of which, except 18,320 barrels, were from the United States. This quantity was consumed in that city and its neighborhood.

The city Inspector of New York reports the death of 117 persons during the past week. Of these, 41 were men, 30 women, 22 boys, and 23 girls.

One half of the hundred thousand dollar prize lately drawn in the Maryland State Lottery, was owned, jointly, by Charles H. Clark, and James Gibson, of Romney, Virginia. One quarter of the same prize was held by Jacob Wolfgang, of Cadmus, Pennsylvania, who has generously presented one thousand dollars to the teamster who purchased the ticket for him.

On the 18th ult. the trial of Judge Chapman, before the Senate of Pennsylvania, terminated in his acquittal of all the charges preferred against him.

There were, it is said, between two and three thousand persons present at Mr. Burroughs' *Hen Fight*, on Monday evening, 30th ult. in the Lafayette circus, New York.

Rail Road.—"The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the land," said Mr. Adams, in his message. And he spoke truly. In the papers from the East and the South, and rail-roads are the standing and leading topics of discussion. And notwithstanding the canal fever in the state of N. York, the RAIL ROAD systems are appearing there; and a petition is before the legislature of that state, praying for the incorporation of a company to construct a rail-road between the cities of Albany and Schenectady.—[The distance between the two cities, is 16 miles.] The Boston Medical Intelligencer of Feb. 21st, says, that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with the influenza. This disease assumes a more malignant character, and in some instances, has led to lung fevers and pleuritis; but at present it frequently terminates in distressing affections of the throat.

Ireland.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty, was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last, at which an address to the people of Ireland was adopted, expressive of the warmest sympathy for their oppressed condition, and ardent wishes for their speedy emancipation.

A Gentleman farmer, of Norfolk, England, engaged for a bet of 20 sovereigns to ride his boar pig, from Wisbech to his own house in one hour. He accomplished the delightful task in 50 minutes.

The bill to amend the Constitution of Maryland, so as to give the election of Governor to the people, and to abolish the Executive Council, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State. It is necessary, however, that it should be sanctioned also by the next Legislature, before it takes effect. *Rail Star.*

A negro man, belonging to Mr. Gannier, of Charleston, has been convicted of the charge of setting fire to his master's house, and sentenced to be hung on the second Friday of next month.

A bill authorizing the sale of tickets in the Virginia Lottery, for enabling Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his property at its value, in the state of Maryland has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland without a division.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, says the leading members may be classed as flor men, or business men; the rest are silent voters. The prominent flor men are Webster, Livingston, McDuffie, Buchanan, Sells, Forsyth, M'Lane, Merce, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallory, Archer, Stevenson (of Va) Burgess, Cook and Wood. Iveritt, I suppose, ought to belong to this class, but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of acts. The leading business men are or the most part at the head of committees:—M'Lane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whittlesey, Cooke, Newton Tomlinson, Van Rensselaer, Whipple, Wright, M'Coy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condie and Cambreleng may be arranged in this class. The strongest man on the floor is Webster.

The postmaster at Atlas, Indiana, has recently been indicted for detaining and secreting a letter, found guilty, and fined \$50 dollars, with costs.

Gen. Gaines arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th ult. and took up his headquarters there.

CHARLESTON RACES.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of a great race, run at that city on the 25th ultimo, between Col. Spann's *Bertrand*, Mr. Davenport's *Aratus*, and Mr. Harrison's *Kate*; which resulted in favor of the former horse. *Kate* was withdrawn at the fourth heat, and *Bertrand* and *Aratus* were left to decide the contest single handed. *Aratus* had been saved two successive heats, and *Bertrand* had run three successive heats under whip and spur. At starting, *Aratus* exhibited the advantages of his rest, and took the lead, *Bertrand* hanging upon his haunches. In the second round, *Bertrand* made a desperate push, and ran locked with *Aratus* for near half a mile. Expectation was on tiptoe at this juncture, and when at the turn, *Bertrand* was compelled to fall in, all feared for the result. On the third and last round, at the same point, *Bertrand* made his last push, and succeeded in passing his antagonist, and taking the track. *Aratus* now hung on his haunches until the last quarter, when the great and last effort was made, and the heat was won by *Bertrand* by half a length.

The following is the time of running: 1st heat 5m. 47 1-2s. 2d heat 5m. 47 1-2s. 3d heat, 5m. 52 1-2s. 4th heat, 5m. 53 1-2s. Thus 12 miles was run in 23 minutes, 22 seconds. The great Eclipse race, between that horse and Henry, in May, 1823, was 12 miles in 23m. 50s.

Raleigh Star.

"*Fair Notice.*"—The Charleston Mercury of the 27th ult. contains an advertisement under the above head, which reads thus:—"The LADY who took from a hat-store in Queen Street, on Saturday morning last, by mistake or otherwise, a pair of PANTALOONS, is requested to return the same, or she will be exposed; she having no right to wear breeches." The advertiser makes a round assertion when he says, "she has no right to wear breeches." She may not have the right, but in the populous city of Charleston, and in some smaller places, there are many who seize upon this privilege, and maintain their ground by force of arms.

We find the following note, no doubt from Commodore Porter or by his authority, in an evening paper: "Commodore Porter has not yet determined to enter into the Mexican service." The true state of the case is, that he goes on a visit to Mexico on leave of absence, there to determine whether it would be most advisable for him to accept or decline the offer which was, some time since, tendered to him, and which has been recently repeated by the Mexican government. The Commodore is expected to sail from New York for Mexico, in the course of two weeks at farthest.

Philadelphia Saturday Eve. Post.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 3.

It has been rumored, and we believe on good authority, that a Privateer is now sitting out at Savannah, under the Colombian or Mexican flag; to man which, a person arrived in this city a few days since, to enlist sailors. The British Consul, we are told, has, in consequence, sent to Bermuda for a man of war, to be despatched to the mouth of the River, to take out every British subject, who has deserted from the ships of that nation, and may be found on board. *Courier.*

LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Lincoln county Agricultural Society, at Lincoln, Tuesday evening, the 17th January, 1836, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of \$5
2. The best one horse Plough, 5
3. The best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of 5
4. For the best bull or heifer Calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
5. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than five yards, 2
6. For the best piece of twill'd mixed, as above, same quantity, 2
7. For the best Coverlet, of cotton and wool, 2
8. And for the best cotton Coverlet, 2
9. For the best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards, 2
10. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, nor less than one yard wide, 2
11. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor less than one yard wide, 2
12. For the greatest quantity of Cotton, raised on one acre of upland, 5
13. For the greatest quantity of Corn, raised on one acre of upland, 5
14. For the greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, 5
15. For the greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, 5
16. For the greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5
17. For the best Straw-Cutter, 4
18. For the best constructed Cotton-Harrow, 2
19. For the best Plough for opening water-furrows, or furrows for depositing manure, 5
20. For the greatest quantity of best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5
21. For the best Ewe and Ram Lamb, 5
22. For the best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each a premium of 3
23. For the best Stone to whet Carpenter's or Currier's Tools, each a premium of 3

By order of the Society, VARDREY McREE, Sec'y.

Salisbury:

MARCH 21, 1836.

GREECE.

The N. York Evening Post publishes a letter from Capt. Nicholson, of the U. S. ship Ontario, in the Mediterranean, under date of the 1st of January. In making mention of the war in Greece, Capt. N. says that Missolonghi is besieged both by sea and land—that the Turks have 15000 troops on land, and 116 sail of vessels on water; and that, without some especial good fortune, the Greeks will be destroyed, or will have to fly their country; for the Turks will not hear of a peace or truce—destruction, *in toto*, is all they will listen to. It is appalling to human nature, to think of the perilous situation of this heroic, but devoted people. They must, indeed, possess a Spartan resolution, to hold out against such terrific danger.

A son of Maj. Thurston, of Edwardsville, Ill. nois, only about three years old, fell into a deep well in that town, during last month; and was most providentially saved, by not having touched the wall as he went down, but falling directly into the water, (which was pretty deep) and, as he rose to the surface, by clinging to a rock, and hallowing till his mother and others came to his assistance, and succeeded in rescuing the little innocent from his perilous situation, while his strength yet enabled him to hold fast to the rock. There are wells, to our knowledge, standing open in this town, which, if not seen to, either by the owners or occupants, or the town police, may become the grave of some helpless victim.

PENNSYLVANIA PLUCK, YET.

The sympathies of the American people are warmly enlisted in behalf of the suffering Greeks, in their struggle for liberty against the barbarous Turks; and contributions, in money, clothing, arms, &c. have consequently been sent to the Greeks from this country,—and, in many instances, liberty-loving individuals have volunteered their personal services, to fight the battles of this heroic people: but Pennsylvania has capped the climax, in her devotedness for Liberty and the rights of man, as is abundantly shown by the following order for a whole regiment to march to the assistance of the Greeks.

To Major Sample, Major of the 1st Battalion 106th Reg't. P. M.

SIR: You are hereby notified, agreeably to General Patchell's request, to hold your battalion in readiness, for a march in defence of the Greeks.

H. DUFF, Col. 106th Regt. P. M.

Feb. 22, 1836.
ATTENTION, BATTALION! In consequence of the above requisition of Col. Duff, the enrolled Militia within the bounds of the 106th Reg't. P. M. are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, in defence of the Greeks.

THOMAS SAMPLE, Maj.

Feb. 7, 1836. 1st Bat. 106th Reg. P. M.

Gen. Jasper Ward, a senator in the Legislature of New-York, who was charged with bribery and corruption, in his official capacity, resigned his seat in that body on the 1st. inst. to avoid being expelled, a resolution for his expulsion being before the senate, which would have passed had he not saved them the trouble by sending (while he was yet in the chamber) his resignation to the President of that body. Thus we daily see shown forth, in bold relief, the purity and political integrity, of the members of that Legislature which we have so often heard extolled by the organs of the caucus, in this state, and throughout the Union, for her political honesty and republicanism,—because, forsooth, she sticks by the aristocratic and reprobate principle of caucus nominations.

Mail Robbery.—On the arrival of the great eastern mail at Washington city, on the 28th ult. it was discovered to have been robbed. The Messrs. Allens had remitted a large amount of money by that mail. The Postmaster General, with his usual promptness, despatched expresses to Baltimore and Philadelphia; and two of the robbers were apprehended, one in Philadelphia and one in New-York, and a considerable sum of the money contained in the mail was found on them,—and it was also ascertained that a large amount of the bills had been sold to a broker in Philadelphia. There is poor encouragement for robbing the mail now, when, by the vigilance and energy of the present Post Master General, the punishment of this species of crime is made to follow so closely upon the heels of its commission.

John Randolph.—The National Journal of the 2d inst. contains a speech of John Randolph, in the U. S. senate, on a resolution submitted by himself to the senate, calling on the President of the U. S. for information relative to the intentions of the Congress at Panama, touching the question of negro slavery. This speech is as full of gall and wormwood as any we ever saw from the same source;—it evinces the same splenetic, singular, and misanthropic disposition, which has always characterized its author. He denounces Bolivar, and the whole South-American family, white, red, yellow, and black; deals Gen. Lafayette a left-handed blow; and beards the Executive, and, in a menace, says, "let him act—let him act on his own responsibility—but let the American people know what are the deputies whom hereafter we are likely to receive in return from South America, in

character and color, to our Congress—that is what I want to see." The editor of the Richmond Whig, infers from Mr. Randolph's bad temper, that the subject of the Panama mission has passed the Senate.

Lobby Members in the British Parliament.
Our readers have often seen mention made of the "Lobby members" in the New-York Legislature, and have heard frequent denunciations of the "unpleasant consequences" of the influence they exercised there,—and have latterly seen, that an honorable member of the senate of that state, has been arraigned before the tribunal of the public, as well as the Legislature, for his corrupt tampering with, and receiving bribes from, this extraneous source, and that, in consequence, he has been compelled to resign his seat in, in order to save himself the mortification of being expelled from that body: But we had always believed this shameful bartering of the rights of the people, was peculiar in, and confined to, the state of New-York, where the aristocracy of the caucus bears sway: we have, however, been mistaken in this idea;—the caucus principle, (which is the mother of the "lobby" gentry) obtains in the monarchial government of England, as well as in (what the caucus men call) the republican government of New-York,—as the following extract from an English paper will show:

FROM THE [ENGLISH] DEVILS GAZETTE.
"The fees claimed by the different officers on the passing of a bill through Parliament, are really enormous. We have been informed that our Borough Members paid in this way full seven hundred pounds, in getting the bill passed for improving the town of Devils."

BANKRUPT LAW.
We have been favored, by the Hon. John Branch, one of the Senators in Congress from this state, (to whom we take this occasion to acknowledge ourselves indebted for many similar favors) with a copy of "a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," which was reported to the Senate on the 21st ult. The bill is very ample in its details, occupying 78 quarto pages; and we should suppose, from a hasty perusal of it, that all fraud, or collusion, by those who might apply for the benefit of its provisions, was well guarded against. But so full of subtlety, and of expedients, is man, that it requires all the quickness of perception, and the nice precision, of those learned in the law, to invent checks and guards in a bankrupt law, to prevent an insolvent from saving something from the wreck of his estate, for his own or his family's benefit. Such gentlemen as have not seen, but may desire to see, the Bankrupt Bill, can have the privilege of examining it at our office. No conjecture can be formed, as to its probable fate in Congress.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
About twenty propositions have been offered in the House of Representatives, to amend the Constitution, in relation to the Election of President and Vice President. What this political tinkering of that instrument will eventuate in, we are unable to divine; but fear it will "throw real improvement" further in the back ground than ever. There is no question with us, and we believe with a great majority of the people, but that the Constitution ought to be amended, so as to insure a more direct agency of the People in the election of their chief Magistrate: And we had hoped that the subject of amendment would be suffered to take a judicious course of legislation in Congress; but the proceedings of the Senate, which were commenced with due deliberation, and proceeded in with all fairness and impartiality, we are afraid will be thwarted by the political empiricism of the House of Representatives.

A "New Comedy, in one act, called Punishment before Trial—or, the Heir at Law treated otherwise than as the law directs," in answer to the communication which appeared in our last paper, over the signature of "Prof. of Sobriety," has been received, and shall be published in our next. It would have appeared in this week's paper, had not a press of job-work, and of matter for the paper, rendered it extremely inconvenient to get it in.

In speaking of the debate in Congress, on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions to amend the constitution, the National Journal says: "If we may judge from the number and ardor of the candidates for the floor, whenever a speaker closes his observations, we may fairly anticipate that the discussion on this subject is only just opened, and that it will occupy the House for the next two or three weeks."

Lightning.—A barn belonging to Mr. Charles Williams, of Chatham county, in this state, was struck by lightning on the 28th ult., and entirely consumed: damage, \$100. Independent of a large quantity of wheat, oats, hay, &c. and a close carriage and gig, with the harness, which were in the barn.

Within a short time several persons in Boston have been so poisoned by eating partridges, that their lives were despaired of for some time; and had not medical aid have been applied very early the most fatal consequences must have ensued.

*Known in the Southern states by the name of *Partridges*, or Mountain Partridges. The Partridges of the South are called *Quails* at the North.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
The brig Commodore Barry, at Philadelphia, brought Liverpool papers of the 9th and 11th January, the latter containing London dates of the 9th. No mention is made in them of the official intelligence of the resignation of Constantine and proclamation of Nicholas as emperor of Russia. Advices from Zante to December 14th, say that Ibrahim Pacha had summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be put to the sword. The Paris papers give news from Greece that Gen. Gouras had defeated a body of Turks, and had made preparations to attack Salona. Captain Rovee of the brig Ann, arrived at this port last evening, bringing intelligence from the Morea to the 6th of December. He states that Missolonghi was well provisioned and garrisoned by 4000 men. Colocotroni with 4000 regular troops was at Saconia, collecting an additional number to attack Tripolizza, where 3000 Turkish troops were stationed. The account of the skirmish between the Greek and Turkish fleets, and the retreat of the former, is confirmed.—The Spezziot and Ipsariot divisions of the Greek fleet, the former consisting of 54 brigs and schooners, of from 10 to 20 guns; the latter of 10 vessels of war, were preparing at Spezzia to join the Hydriot division of 40 brigs and schooners, carrying from 10 to 20 guns, all under the command of Miaulis; and then to offer battle to the Turks; who were in two divisions, one of 70 sail at Patras, and the other about 40 sail, at the western end of the gulf of Patras. There were in all 34 fire ships attached to the Greek fleet.

A library has been established in Philadelphia for colored people, for the use of which they pay one cent per week.

Mrs. Spinning, of the town of Cato, presented her husband lately with four daughters at a birth, three of whom are doing well. This is industrious and thrifty spinning.

Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Boston, is one of the four successful candidates who obtained prizes offered by the editor of the New-York Mirror. The prize awarded to this lady was \$20, for the second best Poem.

Adam Payne, a preacher of the Gospel, will preach in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 12th day of October, 1826—by the help of God. ADAM PAYNE.

Long speeches, says Mr. Niles, are going out of fashion. We are glad to hear of it—the members of congress cannot, at the present moment, do a greater service to the country, than by setting their faces at once against a custom "more honored in the breach than the observance," of protracting debates to an unwarrantable length, consuming the time which should be well husbanded for the important subjects which are waiting their tardy movements, and which claim, at this moment, their special observance.

PROGRESS OF VILLAINY.
It is stated in the Edwardsville (Illinois) Spectator, that great quantities of counterfeit Spanish dollars have got into circulation in that section of country, some of them so well executed, that the generosity of people may very easily be deceived by them. Now although Illinois is young in years, yet some of her citizens may be old in iniquity, and may have manufactured these dollars among themselves; but as vice is rather an epidemic, than an endemic, complaint, it is more than probable that some member, or members, of the money-making fraternity in an adjoining county in this state, finding that "Pangloss' occupation's gone" here, have migrated to Illinois, and either set up business there, or have spread the infection of counterfeiting among the inhabitants;—or it may be that the specie spoken of by the Illinois editor, was coined at the mint of Collins & Co. in Lincoln, and taken to Illinois for a market.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, says, that a Treaty has been concluded at Washington between our government and that of Central America, and signed on the part of the latter by Mr. Canas, the Minister from the Republic. The Treaty is stated to be formed upon the most liberal principles, and will without doubt be ratified by both governments.

The Markets.
CHERAW MARKETS, March 7.
Bacon, 10; Brandy, apple 45; peach 55; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 10 50 a 11 62; corn scarce \$1 15 a 1 25; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 a 8; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14; common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 90 to 95; Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to 1 75; wheat \$1 15 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 42.

We quote Cotton at 10 50 a 11 62; considerable sales were made during the last week, at these prices—Corn is still in demand at 1 15 a 1 25—Bee in Market, 7 a 8 very scarce.—Flour 8 to 8 50.

dy, peach 30 to 55, apple 45 to 50; tallow 10 a 11; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cotton.—The business in Upland was heavy at the commencement of the week, in consequence of the information received by the Sarah and Caroline, but on Wednesday and yesterday, the demand was fair; sale principally, at 12, and for selections 13 cents could be obtained.

FAIETTEVILLE PRICES, March 8.
Cotton, 10 a 10 1/2; flour, 6, scarce, 5 1/2; superfine 6 1/2; wheat, \$1 a 1 1/2; whiskey, 40 to 42; peach brandy, 50 a 6; apple do. 50 a 60; corn, 90 to 1 00; bacon, 7; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush; molasses, 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 18 1/2; hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 1 00 to 1 40 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, per 100 lb.; tobacco, caf. 5 a 6; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. wt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 6.
Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; strand do. 18; Maine and Santee, 30 a 35; shot staple, 11 1/2; a 12 1/2 cents; Whiskey 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 9; Hams, 10 1/2 to 11; and, 9; lard, 9; Dundee and Inverness, (2 inch,) 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 1/2 a 20 Inf. to good, 14 to 17 cents.

Cottons.—A fair business has been doing in Uplands, principally within the range of our quotations, which are the same as last week; although some sales have been made as low as 11, and others as high as 13 cents. The stock of this last description now at market is small, many Planters having held back their crops for higher rates. The total exports of Uplands, up to the 1st inst. is 4,864 bales, against \$9,912 bales, in the same period of last year—the export of Sea Islands amounts to but 1095 bales, against 7294, in the same period of last year.

By Steamship Mail.

Murder.—Lieut. Wm. T. Bourne, of the U. S. marine corps, stationed at Norfolk, was killed in a duel with Lieut. Constable Smith, also of the marines, on the 25th ult. A feud had existed between the parties for some time; and on the morning of the 25th ult. soon after daylight, they went out together, and fought with pistols, at two paces distant from each other, without seconds! Bourne was shot in his left breast, and died instantly; Smith was not touched. Bourne was the challenger. Smith fled, and had not been taken at the 1st accounts from Norfolk.

PENNSYLVANIA.
At a convention of delegates, elected by the people of Pennsylvania, for the express purpose of nominating a candidate for governor of that state, (the true republican mode of nomination) John Andrew Shulze, the present Gov. was unanimously nominated for reelection. The Convention then passed the following resolution in favor of Gen. Jackson, by a vote of 98 to 7: Resolved, That our confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and moral integrity of General Andrew Jackson, is unimpaired, and that his conduct during the presidency of and after the late election of President of the United States, is deserving the unqualified approbation of the American People.

We have been favored by the Hon. R. M. Saunders, with a small pamphlet, containing a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the 24th ult. on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President of the U. S. The sentiments of Mr. Saunders on this subject, very nearly accord with ours; and we would most willingly publish the speech, did our limits admit of it. We may make extracts from it.

From a letter from Washington, published in the Providence Journal, we select the following paragraph:

"Mr. Monroe's Claim.—This gentleman's claim has not been, and probably will not be considered this session. His friends complain that his petition has been treated neither with courtesy nor fairness. In the mean time, his situation has become alarmingly embarrassed. Four writs were not long ago, served upon him in one day. Mr. Jefferson's affairs have reached the same crisis."

MR. EVERETT.
After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie for the amendment of the Constitution. The expectation of the speech of Mr. Everett had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to a young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal. Nat. Journal, 10th inst.

In the New York House of Assembly, on Thursday last, a petition was presented from Joseph B. Varnum, C. C. Cambreleng, and others, for the incorporation of the United States American Company, for mining purposes in South America, with a capital of one million of dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 9th inst. after a session of ninety-four days.

Vaccination.—Mr. Warts, chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, in the House of Representatives, U. S. has reported a bill entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination." It authorizes the President to appoint some competent person, as superintendent of Vaccination, who must reside either in the city of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The superintendent is required to keep a constant supply of vaccine virus, and furnish the same without charge to the Surgeons of the Army and Navy and every Physician who may apply in writing for it. He is to receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and allowed the privilege of franking letters on the subject of vaccination. Baltimore Pat.

The U. S. Ship, John Adams, sails in a few days from Norfolk. Col. Jno. Williams of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, will take his passage in her.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN JACK Don Pizarro,
WILL stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 17th March, and ending 10th August) at my stable in the town of Salisbury.
J. SNEED.
March 17, 1826. 516.

Attention!
THE Regiment under my command, is here, by order to parade by battalions, at the usual times and places, (except that the lower battalion will meet on the field last agreed upon by court-martial,) equipped, as he law directs, for General muster. All commissioned officers, as well as two non-commissioned officers and the musicians from each company, will parade, as usual, for the purpose of drilling; to appear, each day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PEETER HOKE, Col. Com'dt.
March 8th, 1826. 213

NEW STORE.
IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.
MICHAEL BROWN,
ANDREW HUNT.
March 6, 1826. 504.

Rowan Superior Court.
ALL persons having business to transact in a Rowan Superior Court, are informed that the Court will be held on the second Monday in April next.
BY. GILLESPIE, Ck.
Feb'y. 1826. 504.

NEW STORE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.
which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

A Card.
MR. F. RAMSAY, respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in Tuning or Repairing PIANOS, and may be found, during his stay in Salisbury, at Col. Vardro's Masons' Hall.
He will, at any time, attend at the residences of those who may require his services, either in the town or country.
Salisbury, March 11th, 1826. 212

Yadkin Navigation Company.
A General meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 13th day of April next.
A. D. MURPHEY, Presd't.
March 7th, 1826. 414

Rowan Agricultural Society.
BY the constitution of the society, its semi-annual or spring meeting, takes place on the last Thursday of March, which is the 30th day of that month. The meeting will be held in the Court-House, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock. It is earnestly hoped, that all the members who have the success of the society at heart, will punctually attend. The Farmers of Rowan, are generally invited to come forward on the occasion, and join an institution, which has in view the improvement of the farming interest.
JNO. BEARD, jun. Sec'y.
Feb'y. 1st, 1826. 6103

Ball Ann.
HIRAM MADAMS
RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh & Smith. His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His stables are well supplied with provenier, and attended by careful and honest ostlers.
Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 612

Estate of Dr. J. Hall, dec'd.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. J. Hall, of Rowan county, dec'd, are desired to make payment without delay, to the administrator, as no further indulgence can be given; and such persons as have demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. As the administrator wishes to make a settlement of the estate, as speedily as possible, it is hoped all persons concerned will pay immediate attention to this notice. Apply to the subscriber, 9 miles north of Salisbury, on the South Yadkin river.
JOSEPH HALL, Adm'r.
Feb. 25th, 1826. 512

Carriage and Harness.
FOR sale, a first rate new Philadelphia mode Carriage and Harness, low for cash. Apply to the subscriber, in the town of Cheraw, S. C. Cheraw, Feb. 21, 1826. J. C. COIT. 403

MARTIN F. REVELL,
Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Tailoring,
in the most neat, fashionable and durable style, and at the shortest notice. His business will be conducted in the well known New Shop, on Main street, very recently occupied by Herrell & Templeton. He has the latest fashions of the Northern Cities, and will continue to receive them in their regular seasons.
M. F. R. feels grateful to the people of this part of the country, for their liberal encouragement since his appearance among them; and hopes they have not yet, nor will have, any reason to withdraw their patronage. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to.
Country produce will be taken in payment for work.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1826.

Tailoring.
SILAS TEMPLETON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,
in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior, as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he feels assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited: those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and all who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial.

Dissolution.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Revell and Templeton, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
MARTIN F. REVELL,
SILAS TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

Tailoring.
THOMAS V. CANON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with anything of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.
T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 951f
Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.
Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

New Leather! New Fashions!!
BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.
and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks
New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick to him.

Call at the sign of the BIG ROYAL, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.
Dec. 3d, 1825. 83

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.
JESSE PINKSTON, J. C. R.
Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgson.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgson, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1825. 92

POETRY.

POPULAR SIMILES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
As steady as time—as uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
As stiff as a poker—as limber as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast.

THE PICTURE OF SLANDER.

What mortal but Slander, that serpent, both stung,
Whose teeth are sharp arrows, a razor her tongue?
The points of her tongue are the points of her teeth;
The points of her teeth are the points of her teeth;
Her throat is an open sepulchre; her legs
Are hatching of slanders and calumnies;
Her sting is a scorpion's; like hyena she'll cry;
With the ear of an ass, a hasty eye;
The mouth of a monkey, the leg of a bear,
The head of a porcupine, the tail of a hare;
The wing of a magpie, the snout of a hog,
The face of a scorpion, the tail of a dog;
Her claws are a tiger's, her forehead a brow,
With the line of a goose, and the body of an ass.

THE LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Two lawyers, when a knotty case was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as good friends as before;
"Zounds!" (says the client) how came you
To be such friends, who were such foes just now?"
"Them folk," (says one) "we lawyers, though we seem,
Like others, to be not connected, but always between."

The following lines written by Mr. F. Burdett, are on the pedestal of a beautiful marble bust of John Horne Tooke, now in the City Library.

"Behold the man who, touched by human woes,
Sought the slave's oppression's constant foe;
With woman's light reviv'd the patriot's flame,
And dragg'd forth public guilt to public shame;
Still vengeance would Corruption's bawdy tribe,
And strive to murder whom they could not bribe;
Determined he would the wrongs still maintain;
Proclaim'd the people and their rights betrayed;
Made men tremble on his blood should stain their robes,
And Truth and Freedom marked him for their foes."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAPTER 1st.

In those days, there was slavery in the land. And all the rulers, yea all the mighty men, did oppress the sons of Cush, and compel them to bear heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, inasmuch that the Cushites were oftentimes bound and scourged with many stripes. But the wise men of the East said unto the rulers of the people, these things ought not to be, for ye are brethren. Moreover, they said unto them, ye are of one blood, therefore ye ought not to deal wickedly with the sons and daughters of the stranger. And the people of the East said one to another, this thing will we do, peradventure our brethren to the South hear us;—for it grieved them to see the land polluted with slavery; we will remove the Cushites from among us to the land of their fathers. But the people of the South said unto them, ye shall not do this thing; for in so doing ye would deprive us of our well-earned gains: will ye make of our sons hewers of wood and tillers of the ground; and of our daughters, washer-women and spinners, and confectioners and cooks? As Fredonia liveth, these things shall not be. But certain patriotic and wise men said, our rulers have done foolish, inasmuch as they have shamefully entreated the messengers of their brethren of the East country. If we say nothing, the blood of the Cushites will be on our heads, but if we reprove the rulers, and they will not hear us, then shall we be guiltless. Moreover they said, we will invite all the honorable and virtuous to meet together and counsel our rulers for the good of the land, even the whole land of Fredonia.

Now it came to pass, in the first year of the presidency of John the Good, on the twelfth day of the ninth month, even the month September, that many of the people met together, to commune of the matters that most interest the people of Fredonia. And a certain man named Mordecai, rose up in the midst of the congregation, and beckoning with his hand, said, "Men and brethren, ye know that our fathers were oppressed in the land of their ancestors, even the country Albion; and when they cried to God, he heard their voice, and appointed them another place, even the country of Fredonia. But certain wicked men, and men of Belial, said unto the rulers of Albion, ye do foolishly, in that ye send the men away empty into the wilderness, to perish of wild beasts of the forests in a strange land. But if ye will hear our voice, we will go unto the land of Cush, and we will kidnap of the sons and daughters of Cush, not a few. And it shall be so, that when we have loaded all our ships, we will carry the people, bound hand and foot, to our brethren in the wilderness, and they shall make slaves of them and of their children. And the rulers of Albion hearkened unto the men of Belial, and said unto them, be it according to these words. Howbeit, many thousands of the captives perished of their irons, of their stripes, and their cruel bondage. But the residue of the captives who did not, the men of Albion brought, bound with fetters and with chains, unto this land; and our fathers brought of them for man-servants, for maid-servants, for hewers of wood and drawers of water. Howbeit, in process of time, the children of Cush grew and multiplied exceedingly, as at this day. And the consciences of many of the people, even the men of Fredonia, smote them on account of the cruel bondage of the people of Cush. And many of the rulers of the people said, we will wash our hands of the iniquity of our fathers, in that we will not oppress the sons of the stranger, neither will we any longer hold them in bondage. But certain rulers of the people said, we fear not God, neither do we regard man: we eat our bread in idleness, and we drink our wine without fatigue; our sons and our daughters are clothed in purple and fine linen, without defiling their hands with labor; therefore the Cushites shall not go free. Now brethren, if it seemeth you good, we will no longer hold the stirrups for these wicked men to mount their horses; but we will select good men and wise, who, when they shall sit in the as-

semblies of the people, shall not oppress the Cushites in our land."

But there were certain great men present, who, when they saw the boldness of Mordecai, and heard with what power and wisdom he spoke, trembled with fear, lest they should lose their seats in the general assemblies of the people; and they said, one to another, what do we? if we sit still, all the people will say we fear the man Mordecai; and if we chide with him, we shall be laughed to scorn, for we cannot resist the wisdom and eloquence with which he speaks: Now this will we do; peradventure the simple and the vain, and the idle and the drunken, may hear our words: we will write many lies concerning the man Mordecai, and we will publish them in the chronicles of the Carolinian; and it shall be so, that when our words are read in the ears of the people, they shall say, with one accord, the man Mordecai hath done foolishly. Moreover, during the seventh and eighth months of every year, even the months of July and August, we will greet the people in the markets, and on the muster-grounds; and say unto them, we are your brethren;—yea, we will say we are bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh; we entreat you to drink of our whiskey, and help us to mount the great horse; we will not ride over you rough-shod; we will only laugh at your poverty, and make ourselves merry with your low-breeding.

But the people said, how can these things be? Did we not hear the man Mordecai speak wisely? And, lo! ye have belied him greatly. If we let you rule over us, ye will not be content with oppressing the stranger; but you will also put a yoke upon our own necks. Furthermore, they said, we will eat our own victuals, and drink our own drink. Ye have spoken falsely concerning the man Mordecai;—ye deal cruelly with the children of Cush; and ye would also oppress us and our children.

BACHELOR'S BALL.

The following piece of humor is from Noah's New-York Advocate:—Noah is himself a bachelor, on the down-hill side of 50.

A few years ago a meeting was called of Bachelors friendly to giving an annual ball as a kind of commutation for an odious tax about to be imposed, and by way of keeping in the good graces of the fair. Contrary to all calculations, a full meeting was had; some young; some a little in the vale; some with wigs, and others with a kind of pepper and salt hair, something like a sleet, as Billy Lackaday calls it; in all from 25 to 50. At that meeting it was resolved to give a ball, annually on St. Valentine's day, a day particularly agreeable to all "bachelors and cooers," and to effect the object, a strong committee was appointed.

The ladies, when they heard of a Bachelor's ball, smiled behind their fans; some turned up their honorable noses; others declared that it was high time the creatures did something to make themselves agreeable, but they all resolved to go and stare them out of countenance, or into matrimony. Well, the ball was given, and a splendid one it was; rooms elegantly decorated; lights brilliant; supper ample and magnificent.

The ladies were dressed in the most becoming style; their heads ornamented with feathers, bachelor's buttons, and a certain other little field flower, which shall be nameless—all the artillery of their charms were brought to play point blank on the hearts of the bachelors; who, with blue coats, white cassimere unmentionables, and daffy downdillies in their button holes, were unusually amiable, attentive and polite. The ball went off with uncommon eclat, every body was delighted, and those who for years had sneered at bachelors, who had, in riot fancy, "made mouths" at them, now spoke loudly in the praise of the spirited undertaking—favoured them with their sweetest smile and most becoming curtesy. This praise proved fatal to single blessedness. O, flattery! Oh! it was a poisoned cup, in which cupid's arrows had been dipped—it inspired new life in the bachelors—they drank deep of the intoxicating draught—they fell before the idol, they pushed up their hair, a la Brutus—wore black horse skin gloves and white wristbands, carried an eye glass, cried bravo! at the theatre—threw aside their rustee's fustees, "and were

"Every inch a man."—Shakespeare.

Another year came round—another St. Valentine's day arrived, because it arrives every year; and another bachelor's ball was given. This was infinitely more splendid than the first; it was every thing that the triumphators of good cheer, Simon, Mrs. Poppleton and Abby Jones could make it. It brought out an additional number of ladies, because many candidates were brought out who were kept in the last year. It was considered prudent not to trust young ladies under a certain age, in a room full of bachelors. If the opinions of the fair had undergone some change in favor of bachelors the preceding year, this year they stood at the head of the calendar, and were considered the most spirited citizens and kind fellows in the world; to be hereafter caressed, to have the strongest cup of tea, and the brownest piece of toast; to have their way in every

things; and never to beg twice for a romping kiss. But, alas! ruin started then in the face—the two balls, the fair candidates, the flattering encomiums, and the gracious condescension paved the way for an awful reverse, and of the numerous committee employed in getting up these balls which were designed as mementos of single blessedness, there are not enough left to form a quorum, or to mount a corporal's guard.

But stir not, gentle reader; they are not sad—only married! and the most inexorable among them, those who fastened upon celibacy, and who prided themselves upon lying alone in a comfortable winter night—those who had become members for life of the club, the very pillars of the bachelor's balls, have all been caught by the skirts, all fallen into the snare set by hymen, and even at the moment when the printers are throwing off these sheets, the heartless routes are snugly reposing in the very arms of those to whose fascinations at the balls they fell a sacrifice.

"In Adam's fall we sinned all."

On the approach of St. Valentine's day, and the period for another ball, the committee were convened at the old place, and on calling over the names of twenty-one of the members they were proclaimed absentees, and on inquiring why and wherefore, we learnt that they had all married!

"So ladies may take warning,
By my true love and me."

The very plan which was to perpetuate the lane of the single, has in the end proved the utter destruction of bachelors and those free roving fellows, with heads up and eyes to the right, are now seen crawling along Broadway with coat buttoned to the neck, and wife, en bon point, tucked under their arms.

Finding it was all Dicky with the bachelor's ball, and that we were compelled to adjourn sine die, we called for a bottle of the juno and a few segars, and had a conversation on the subject:—Well, Harry's gone at last—who did he marry? "Why little Poppet Sprightly, of Park Place." "No!—why he is 45 and she 16." "Well, so much the better; the older a bachelor grows the younger he wants his wife to be." "Who did Dick Trifling marry?" "O, Dick was his—fell in love with Bridget Loveall, in consequence of her brilliant complexion at the ball, but discovered that it was made up of pearl powder and Miss St. Martin's liquid rouge." Poor fellow! and who did Col. Thunderbolt go off with? "Oh, he married a fat widow in Pearl street, and got three brick houses and a retail store." "Come, that's pretty well—and Tom—who fixed him?" "Tom fell in love with a country cousin at the ball; and it was not until a month after he was married that he discovered that she had a glass eye—oh! ho!—ha! ha!"

Thus the fags ran over the catalogue, ridiculing the good fortune of the benedict, and scandalizing their cars spazas, and finally deciding that there would be no bachelor's ball this year, in consequence of its having been discovered, that by the census there were 30,000 more males in the state than females, and consequently their stock being high, they would stand upon high premiums, and would not be found courting the bachelors.

It goes a great way towards making a man faithful, to let him understand that you think him so; and he that does but suspect that I will deceive him, gives me a kind of right to cozen him.

Gentleness is the best way to make a man loved and respected in his family. He makes himself contemptible, when he talks passionately to his servants for no reason but to shew his authority.

A great many people are fond of books as they are of furniture; to dress and set off their rooms, more than to adorn and enrich their minds.

The masterful severity of some pedagogues frights more learning out of children, than ever they can whip into them.

Some one had written upon a pane in the window of an inn on the Chester road, "Lord M.—has the softest lips in the universe." Mrs. Abington, on her way from Ireland, saw the inscription and wrote under it—

"Then as like as two chips
Are his head and lips."

* Some write for malice, pelf, and rage!
I write two lines to fill a page.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredeed county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of Land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntersville, in the county of Rowan, called the Good-spring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance; 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN, t25
Jan. 23d, 1826.

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snody, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredeed, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Wilfong's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina.

JOHN WILFONG, Sen. t211
Feb. 15, 1826.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredeed. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67
July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT,

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aerona will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season; in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aerona was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; granddam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomed, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandchild of Eclipse. Aerona will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

100 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, of JOSEPH METCALFE, who broke and escaped from the jail of Rutherford county, on the night of the 14th inst. Joseph Metcalfe is about 22 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, tolerably well made, dark complexion, dark curling hair, which inclines to frizzle, and is rather thin; when excited, or when laughing, which is frequent and loud, his mouth is drawn to the side of his face, (the left side, as well as recollected;) he is fopish, vain, and boastful; speaks quick generally; and when excited, so much so that some words are scarcely intelligible; has rather a down look. The phrases, "I speak of it," and "very clear of it," are current with him. He sometimes drinks to excess, plays cards, and curses profusely. He was committed on a charge of having stolen a large sum of money; of which, as well as several petty thefts since discovered, no doubt remains of his guilt.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine the above delinquent in any jail so that I get him again; and all reasonable expenses paid, if delivered to me in Rutherfordford.

G. DICKERSON, Jailor.
Rutherfordford, Feb'y 18th, 1826. 5104.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of BILLY, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impolite, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about \$30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again. NEHEMIAH HEARN,
Montgomery county, N. C.
Jan'y. 18, 1826. 3mt06

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN,
Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 94

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Lock, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 83 ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Exr.
Dec. 24, 1824. 43

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, vs. James Clark; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clark, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy; THO. CALDWELL, c. s. e.
Price adv'r \$4. 3mt12

State of North Carolina, Iredeed county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd; scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C. Jk.
Price adv. \$4 3mt03

State of North Carolina, Iredeed county:

COURT of Equity; Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. Original bill, for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this cause, lives beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless he the said William Kerr appear at our next court to be held for the county of Iredeed, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to him, and the case heard ex parte.

602 JOHN N. HART, c. n. c. r.

State of North Carolina, Iredeed county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice vs. Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.
Price adv. \$4 3mt03

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1825: John Webb vs. Edmond Beazly; original attachment, returned levied on two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, in different tracts. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of March next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment rendered in his favor, pro confesso.

602 Test: MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. term, 1826: John B. & F. Martin vs. Moses Gibson and Disen Gibson; attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

606 Test: J. B. MARTIN, Ck.